



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

individual improvement, he claimed, depended group or racial improvement, social amelioration, and the welfare of humanity.

Anthropology, the New Science of Man, in Dr. Brinton's own words "is the study of the whole of man, his psychical as well as his physical nature, and the products of all his activities, whether in the past or the present."

This broad comprehension indicates the significance of anthropological study. Its limits of attainment are limited only by the nature of man himself, and Dr. Brinton asks "who dares set a limit to that?"

Although the youngest of the modern sciences anthropology is none the less one of the most important of the sciences, for in its development is bound closely the progress of society. To carry out the aims of anthropology are required the results obtained from the study of ethnography, ethnology, psychology, folk-lore and archaeology—more especially pre-historic archaeology which concerns itself not only with the ancient but with 'the simplest' and 'most transparent and therefore the most instructive.'

Notwithstanding the extension of this work in America, comparatively few professorships of anthropology or its branches exist, and the limited opportunity afforded students to qualify themselves for investigation in these various subjects is manifest. Dr. Brinton pointed out the insufficiency of facilities for students to acquire the necessary preliminary training to fit them for research, and he advocated and urged that anthropology should be studied generally in our colleges. Provost Harrison referred to this in his address at the Brinton Memorial Meeting held in Philadelphia in January last, and stated that Dr. Brinton had the utmost confidence in anthropology as a science and also in its practical worth as an applied science in politics, education and legislation.

It is proposed in recognition of the great services he rendered to the world by his teachings, numerous publications, and untiring zeal in unearthing the false and proclaiming the true, to establish in his memory a Brinton Chair of American Archaeology and Ethnology in the University of Pennsylvania.

This proposition has received the universal

commendation and approval of anthropological scholars both in Europe and America.

At the Memorial Meeting the plan was favorably mentioned and grateful recognition accorded to Dr. Brinton's unselfish devotion to his chosen life work. Provost Harrison thought that to honor his memory no more worthy tribute could be given than the foundation of a Brinton Memorial Chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Putnam, following these remarks, said that he trusted the suggestion would not be dropped but that something tangible would come from Provost Harrison's words.

The choice of this place for the seat of the Brinton Memorial seems especially appropriate since the University of Pennsylvania now possesses Dr. Brinton's valuable library, his own gift shortly before his death. The association of Brinton's name with the University from 1886, when the chair of American Anthropology and Linguistics was created for his occupancy, may in this way be made permanent.

In order to accomplish the proposed plan, it will be necessary to secure an endowment of fifty thousand dollars from individual sources. Patrons of science and others interested in the endowment may apply to the Brinton Memorial Committee, 44 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., where further information is to be obtained if desired.

Messrs. Drexel & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, have kindly consented to act as Treasurers on certain conditions which will be explained to contributors on application to the Brinton Memorial Committee.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE annual stated meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held next week beginning on Tuesday April 17th.

AT the annual meeting of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, held in San Francisco, on March 31st, the Bruce Gold Medal of the Society was awarded to Dr. David Gill, H.M. astronomer, at the Cape of Good Hope. This is the third award of this medal.

DR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ has returned to the United States from his expedition to the

South Sea Islands. The *Albatross* is still at Yokohama.

MAJOR J. W. POWELL, director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Professor W. H. Holmes, head curator of the U. S. National Museum, have just returned from an archæologic tour through Cuba and Jamaica. They succeeded in obtaining important data relating to lines of culture migration in this region, and especially to the connection between the Caribs of the South American continent and the aboriginal tribes of the West Indies and Florida.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has just completed a successful season's work among the Hopi Indians. He has observed all the winter ceremonies of the tribe, a part of which have never before been studied, and his notes are accompanied by full series of photographs, diagrams, etc., as well as collateral records bearing on the general ethnology of the tribe.

THE board of directors of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific have elected Dr. J. E. Keeler, director of the Lick Observatory, to be president of the Society, and Mr. Chas. Burckhalter of the Chabot Observatory, to be first vice-president for the ensuing year.

M. DRAKE DEL CASTILLO has been elected president of the Botanical Society of France.

AT the next convocation of McGill University, Montreal, Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, F.G.S., paleontologist and zoologist to the geological survey of Canada, is to have the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by that University *honoris causa*.

AT the same convocation, Mr. A. G. Barlow, M.A., of the same survey, will receive the degree of Doctor of Science *in course*. His researches in the Archean of Canada have placed Mr. Barlow in the foremost ranks of North American geologists. A synopsis of his latest report on the geology and resources of the Lake Temiskaming and Lake Nipissing country of Canada appeared in a recent issue of SCIENCE.

ALEKSANDR O. KOVALEVSKIJ, St. Petersburg; J. A. Gaudry, Paris; P. G. Tait, Edinburgh; J. H. van't Hoff, Berlin and J. J.

Thomson, Cambridge, have been elected members of the Royal Irish Academy.

DR. B. M. DUGGAR, of Cornell University, has been appointed by the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution to the table for research, which that institution supports at the Statione Zoologica, Naples, Italy. He has already entered upon his work there.

FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING, ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, died on April 10th, at the age of forty-three years.

THE death is announced of M. Joseph Bertrand, professor of physics in the Collège de France and permanent secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

DR. E. J. LOWE, F.R.S., known for his important contributions to meteorology and natural science, died at Chepstow, on March 10th, aged 75 years.

WE also note with regret the following deaths among German men of science: Dr. G. Karsten, professor of physics at the University of Kiel, aged 79 years; Dr. Elwin Bruno Cristoffel, late professor of mathematics at the University of Strassburg, aged 70 years, and Professor Teichmann, professor of mechanical engineering at the Technical Institute at Stuttgart, aged 61 years.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its seventieth annual meeting at Bradford, beginning Wednesday, September 5th. Sir William Turner, F.R.S., will preside, and the presidents of the sections will be as follows: Mathematical and physical science, Dr. J. Larmor, F.R.S.; chemistry, Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.; geology, Professor W. G. Sollas, F.R.S.; zoology (and physiology), Dr. R. H. Traquair, F.R.S.; geography, Sir George S. Robertson; economic science and statistics, Major P. G. Craigie; mechanical science, Sir Alexander R. Binnie; anthropology, Professor John Rhys; botany, Professor Sydney H. Vines, F.R.S. The two evening discourses will be delivered by Professor Francis Gotch, F.R.S., on 'Animal Electricity,' and Professor W. Stroud, on 'Range Finders.'

THE American Physiological Society will hold its fifth special meeting in Washington on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 1, 2 and

3, 1900, as one of constituent societies of the Fifth Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. The usual smoker will be held on Monday evening, April 30th. The headquarters of the Society will be at the Hotel Wellington.

THE annual general meeting of Chemical Society, London, was held on March 20th. At this meeting the Longstaff Medal was presented to Professor W. H. Perkin, Junr., F.R.S. In the evening the Bunsen Memorial Lecture was delivered by Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S.

W J MCGEE, ethnologist-in-charge, Bureau of American Ethnology, has just completed a course of three lectures on modern anthropology at Howard University, Washington. The special topics and dates were (1) 'The Stages of Culture,' March 15th; (2) 'The Rise of Civilization,' March 22d; and (3) 'The Dawn of Enlightenment,' March 29th.

DR. EDWARD CAIRD, master of Balliol College, Oxford, who was formerly professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow University, has been nominated as Gifford lecturer in the latter university, in succession to Sir Michael Foster, M.P.

UNDER authority from the Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Dr. C. O. Whitman, the Association for Maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoological Station at Naples, offers for the summer of 1900 the free use of an investigator's table at the Laboratory at Woods Holl to any well qualified applicant who may desire to secure the benefit of preliminary training at Woods Holl, before applying for the American Women's Table at Naples. Applications for the Woods Holl Table should be made before May 1st, to the Secretary of the American Women's Table at Naples, Miss Florence M. Cushing, No. 8 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.

THE *Ninth Annual Report* of the British Society for the Protection of Birds, which now has a membership of 22,000, shows that its work extends effectively even to China, India and New Guinea. In the *résumé* of the year's work we learn that the wearing of osprey (egret) plumes has been discontinued by the officers of the Hussar and Rifle Regiments and

of the Royal Horse Artillery, and also by the Viceroy's Bodyguard, of India.

WE noticed the destruction of the observatory at Tananarivo, Madagascar, in 1895 as a result of the French campaign. Dr. Tiessen's bureau reports that the French Government of the colony has appropriated 10,000 fr. for repairs which are being carried on under the director, M. Collin.

THE Pasteur Institute, Paris, has received 100,000 fr. by the will of the late M. Crevat-Durand.

PROFESSOR E. A. SCHÄFFER has been given a grant of £100 from the Earl of Moray endowment fund for physiological research.

MR. WILLIAM M. JOHNSON has offered to give the town of Hackensack, N. J., a plot of ground and a library building to cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000 on condition that the library be supported by the town.

Nature states that the Lemaire scientific expedition has reached Tenka, after a successful and peaceful journey of 3000 kilometres along the border of the Congo State. Three days east of Lualaba Mission the expedition met Major Gibbons, who was on his way to Tanganyika, via Lafoi, and thence to the Nile.

Two of the largest recorded tusks of the African elephant have recently been brought to New York from Zanzibar, and Mr. Kaldenberg, the well known dealer in ivory, states that the accounts recently published in the daily papers concerning them are substantially correct. One tusk weighs 225 pounds the other 239 pounds, weights that will probably exceed those of any tusks of the mammoth, if not indeed those of any species of elephant yet noted.

THE committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives in Congress is considering the bill prepared on behalf of the Committees of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Archaeological Institute of America for the preservation of prehistoric monuments, ruins, etc., etc., on the public domain, by reserving the lands on which they stand from entry and sale. The bill has been referred to, and is now in the hands of a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Shafrroth of

Colorado, Moody of Oregon, and Jones of Washington. The members of the two societies, and citizens interested with them, may materially assist in securing some affirmative action if they will signify their desire in person or by letter to any Member of Congress with whom they may be acquainted.

THE appropriation bill for the U. S. Agricultural Department, reported to the House, April 7th, carries \$4,116,400, being \$390,778 more than was allowed for the current year. Two additional scientific appointments (one biologist and one botanist) have been allowed. An additional allowance of \$40,000 for seed distribution is granted upon the petition of 225 members of the House; \$60,000 is appropriated for iron warning towers for the weather bureau in place of the present wooden structures; \$38,000 for an animal quarantine station at New York; \$47,000 additional for meat inspection and \$200,000 for a laboratory building on the grounds of the Agricultural Department in Washington. This building is for the laboratories necessary to carry on the work of the scientific divisions of the department which are now occupying rented quarters. The bill has been placed on the calendar of the House, and will be called up some time next week.

THE House Committee on Appropriations has received an estimate from the Secretary of the Treasury of an appropriation of \$15,000 for expenses of procuring and transporting to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., specimens of the indigenous animals of Alaska, and of constructing the necessary paddocks and houses.

THE Council of the province of Brabant in Belgium has decided to establish an Institute of Bacteriology. About \$30,000 will be spent on the building and about \$9000 annually for maintenance.

A COLONIAL institute is to be opened in Marseilles to prepare young men to fill positions in the French colonies. Expeditions of students will be sent out at the expense of the State, and commercial houses will receive the information thus obtained in the form of detailed reports. Instruction will be given in botany, zoology, natural history, colonial geography and history,

etc. There will be a museum of plants, minerals, etc., so that the student may become acquainted with the actual products of the colonies; also, a school of medicine to familiarize him with diseases peculiar to tropical countries. It is probable that arrangements will be made for teaching oriental languages. For grounds and building, the city of Marseilles has donated \$193,000.

CONSUL GENERAL GUENTHER, of Frankfort, writes to the Department of State that the negotiations between the city of Hamburg and the Imperial German Foreign Office for the establishment of a tropical hygienic institute at Hamburg have been completed. According to agreement, an institute for ship and tropical diseases is to be opened on October 1st. Its purpose is to investigate these diseases, to serve as a preparatory school for physicians to go to German colonies in tropical climates, and for the study of hygienic questions. The head physician and his scientific assistants will be selected at Hamburg with the consent of the colonial department of the Foreign Office. The general government will contribute to its support, while the city of Hamburg will have to furnish at all times as many beds as the colonial department may require. Dangerously contagious diseases, as pest, cholera, and smallpox, will not be treated in the institute. The Senate of Hamburg has submitted the project to the city for approval and has also recommended an appropriation of about \$31,500 for remodeling the hospital for sailors.

THE London *Times* gives the following details in regards to the late Dr. William Marctet, whose death we were recently compelled to record. He was the eldest son of Professor Francis Marctet, of Geneva, and grandson of Dr. Alexander Marctet, of Guy's Hospital, and Jane Marctet, the authoress. He was born and educated in Geneva. At the age of 18 he commenced the study of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he was the champion and friend of Murchison, Burdon Sanderson, William Priestley, and others since distinguished in medicine and science. After graduating with honors, in 1850, Dr. Marctet came to London and devoted himself to the practice of his

profession and to scientific work. For his researches in physiological chemistry he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at an early age. He was also one of the first workers in the field of laryngology. During his residence in London he held the offices of assistant physician to the Westminster Hospital and to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. During the latter part of his life Dr. Marceet devoted himself almost entirely to scientific work. His ardent love of mountains and mountaineering to a large extent determined the direction of his later work. An inquiry into the influence of altitude on respiration, which he carried out with characteristic vigor and thoroughness both on the high Alps and on the peak of Teneriffe, led the way to an extended series of valuable observations and experiments on the phenomena of respiration in man. These formed the subjects of several important contributions to the Philosophical Transactions and inspired his Croonian lectures delivered before the College of Physicians in 1895. Dr. Marceet was also a well known worker in the field of meteorology and climatology and was the author of an excellent treatise on Southern and Swiss health resorts. He was elected President of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1888. In 1865 Dr. Marceet was requested by the members of the Royal Commission for the Investigation of the Cattle Plague to undertake to investigate the chemical pathology of the disease, and his report on the subject appeared as an appendix to the third report of this Commissioners. The late Sir Thomas Watson remarked of the report of this Commission "that probably no disease either of man or of animals has ever undergone such an investigation in all its details as has the cattle plague." In 1867 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, appointed examiner in chemistry in 1867, and subsequently served the office of councillor.

THE Council of the Royal Statistical Society, as we learn from the *London Times*, are sending out to various societies and councils a note on the Census Bill, drawn up by a sub-committee of the society, with a request that they will use their influence to induce Parliament to include in the Bill a provision for the taking of an inter-

mediate census of a simple and comparatively inexpensive character in the year 1906, so as to afford to statisticians and others the benefits of a quinquennial numbering of the people. It is pointed out that, unless the Government can be induced to make provision for it at the present time, when the Bill for the decennial census is before Parliament, no opportunity will occur for another ten years. Regarding the Census Bill generally, the sub-committee in their note welcome the improvement in simplicity and arrangement of the provisions. They state that they made in all nine suggestions. Of these one has not yet been brought before Parliament another has been adopted in part only; six have found recognition; and one only has been ignored. The results are briefly as follows:—(1) Uniformity has been secured in two of the three kingdoms; (2) in Clause 1 the date recommended by the society has been adopted; (3) in Clause 4 (1) (a) the nationality of those born abroad is to be recorded; (4) in Clause 4 (3 and 4) the 'tenement' is substituted for the 'storey'; (5) in Clause 5 (1) the prescription that schedules are to be copied into books has been omitted, and in Clause 10 (1) (c) the matter is left to the registrars-general; (6) in Clause 5 (2) the record of houses occupied, though not inhabited by night, is ensured; and (7) the early introduction of the Bill this Session allows probably fair, though not abundant, time for preparations. The sub-committee, however, are greatly disappointed to note that the Bill contains no provision for an intermediate census of the simple character recommended not only by the Statistical Society, but by a very considerable weight of opinion in the medical, actuarial and municipal world. The Statistical Society has not recommended that the enumeration should be on each occasion in the full detail of a decennial census, which is the plan adopted abroad, but that the population by sex and age will suffice at the intermediate period. The project, though supported by the Departmental Committee of 1890, was rejected on the ground of expense, but this consideration carries less weight if it be held that the intermediate census is a necessary supplement to that of the decennial period, and that without it the latter

loses a great part of its value after a few years. The simpler enumeration would cost less than half as much as a general census, and, for £50,000 or so, would maintain the continuity of observation to an extent to which all those interested attach the highest value.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

By the will of the late Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, the University of Chicago receives \$50,000 and the Chicago Art Institute the same sum.

MRS. ALICE M. RICE, of Worcester, Mass., has bequeathed \$25,000 to Bowdoin College and \$5000 to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The latter institution also receives a further contingent bequest of \$5000 and one-half the residue of the estate.

THE Maryland Legislature has appropriated \$24,000 a year for two years to the Johns Hopkins University. It will be remembered that for the past two years \$50,000 has been given annually by the State to the University. The request for a continuation of the appropriation was bitterly opposed, but finally \$25,000 was granted by the Senate. The House rejected the Senate Bill, as we reported last week, but it was finally brought up under the 'Omnibus' bill and passed, after being reduced to \$24,000 a year.

ON April 6th the Physical Laboratory of Lehigh University was destroyed by fire. The building was 220 feet long, 44 feet wide, and four stories high. It was built in 1892 at a cost of \$115,000 and it contained apparatus worth about \$35,000, most of which was destroyed. The private Library of Professor W. S. Franklin was mostly saved. The trustees at a meeting on the same day decided to rebuild at once the Laboratory, which will be equipped and ready for occupancy by next September.

THE University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., has received \$50,000 from Mr. George W. Quintard of New York City.

MR. JOSEPH A. CORAN has given \$20,000 to Bates College for a library building.

MR. GEORGE B. HARRISON, of Bloomington, Ill., has given to the Powell Museum, of Illinois Wesleyan University, a valuable collection of minerals, fossils, and specimens of natural

history, which he has made during the past twenty-five years.

IT is understood that part of the recent gift of \$200,000 made by Sir William MacDonald, of McGill University, will be used to secure an extensive mineralogical collection.

AN anonymous benefactor has undertaken to endow a Colonial Fellowship of £100 a year for five years in connection with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. It will be granted to a graduate or student of a Colonial University who desires to carry on bacteriological work in the Thompson-Yates laboratories.

WE much regret to learn that the board of regents of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., has formally received from President Raymond charges of insubordination and incompetency against five of the professors with the recommendation that they be dismissed. The members of the faculty will file counter-charges and will insist upon the removal of the president.

DR. FRANK R. LILLIE, professor of biology at Vassar College, has accepted a professorship in the zoological department of the University of Chicago.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM OSLER of the Johns Hopkins University states that he is not a candidate for the chair of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

DR. EDWARD A. ALDERMAN, president of the University of North Carolina, has been elected president of Tulane University to succeed the late Col. William Preston Johnson.

MR. H. WOODS, of St. Johns College, Cambridge, has been appointed university lecturer in paleozoology.

DR. HERMANN JULIUS KOLBE, curator of the Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin, has been promoted to a professorship.

DR. HUGO HERGESELL, docent and director of the Meteorological Institute of the University at Strassburg, has been appointed associate professor.

DR. KÖNIGSBERGER has qualified as docent in physics in the University of Freiberg, i. B. and Dr. August Klages, in chemistry at the University of Heidelberg.